HARVARD'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Sixty-eight Names on the Roster of the "Senior Alumni."

Comfort Star, of the Class of 1647. Hends the List-An Impressive Commencement Feature-The Ananal Procession to Memorial Haft.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 13.-The most impressive feature of the Harvard commencement exercises is the procession of the classes in the order the gates at the bottom of the river bed. of seniority from the college yard to This rope or cable runs over a drum on the alumni dinner in Memorial Hall, board the steamer. The vessels to be The procession forms at the corner of drawn up stream are towed toward the Massachusetts Hall, the oldest build- steamer and the cable is then drawn ing now standing in the yard, and around the drum by means of a steam enmarches half around the quadrangle be- gine of 300 horsepower. The wire-rope fore it issues into the street. It is headed by a brass band, behind which are the cable. Each of these two engines has the faculty, the guests of the Alumni a capacity of 250 horsepower. The speed Association-including those who have of the steamer, with two loaded vessels of received an honorary degree at the 600 tons in tow, is 1.3 miles per hour when morning exercises-and the sheriffs of sailing against the current and between Middlesex and Suffolk, the counties re- four and five miles per hour when going spectively of Cambridge and Boston. The graduates follow, the scattering furnishes electric light and feeds a few who represent the classes of fifty or searchlight.—London Mail. sixty years ago being succeeded by constantly larger and larger delegations until the youthful companies from the classes of the last decade are reached at the close.

By a custom of many years' standing those who do not join the procession to the dinner are supposed to cheer the passing procession, class by class, as it passes in front of University Hall, From year to year, now one cirs, now another, is received with special enthusiasm-a few years ago the class of 1877, perhaps, with William E. Rusself as its most popular member, and this last year the class of 1889, in which Mr. Rocsevelt walked for the first time since being elected Vice President, But the cheer for the oldest graduates, the little body of venerable men walking at the head of the line, always seems the heartiest and most sincere. They compose the portion of the procession to which all the rest inevitably tends; they are the living repositories of the ancient traditions which Harvard men talk about, perhaps, but little, but the maximum stay. which are really the most cherished evidently nearing the goal which to reach means to become the "oldest living graduate."

By the term "oldest living graduate," strictly speaking, he should be called has recently been completed, beginning success. with Comfort Star of the class of 1647-England in 1711, down to Joseph W. ing, the record comprises. Thomas its Cheever, of the class of 1677, held the position longest, succeeding Samuel of the class of 1698, survived his predecessor, Salmon Treat, of the class of 1694, by a little over ten years. On the other hand, Benjamin Willis, of the even 100 years of the last century may be sufficiently interesting to print entire, for the reader to extract his own each name accompanied by the date of Thaddeus Mason, 1728, 1809, May 1; Joseph Lee,

1725, 1802, Beccember 5; Samuel Niles, 1731, 1804, May; Jeseph Gardner, 1732, 1806, April 3; Samuel Hale, 1740, 1807, July 10; Benjamin Willis, 1740, 1807, July 13; Joseph Roberts, 1741, 1811, April 20; David Phips, 1741, 1811, July 7; Joseph Waldo 1765, 1847, July 25; Timothy Farrar, 1767, 1849, February 21; James Lovell, 1176, 1850, July 10; John Welles, 1782, 1855, September 25; Au An-Grews, 1783, 1856, January 13, Jacob Norton, 1788, 1858, January 17; Abiel Abbort, 1787, 1850, January 81; William Sawyer, 1788, 1859, April 18; Josiah Quincy, 1750, 1864, July 1; Samuel Thatcher, 1793, 1872, July 18; Horace Binney, 1797, 1875, August 12; Thomas Appinwall, 1804, 1876, August 4; William Freeman, 1891, 1879, February 21; Joseph Head, 1804, 1882, April 11, William Thomas, 1807, 1882, September 20; William Perry, 1811, 1887, January 11; William R. Sever, 1811, 1887, October 2; William Goddard, Sever, 1811, 1885, October 2; William Goddard, 1815, 1888, May 27; William W. Allen, 1817, 1888, November 2; Samuel E. Sewell, 1817, 1888, De-cember 20; George Bancroft, 1817, 1891, January Frederick A. Farley, 1818, 1822, March 24; Iliam H. Furnisa, 1820, 1836, January 30; suel W. Chandler, 1822, 1800, April 10; Joseph W. Cross, 1818.

It is curious to note in this list that the senior alumnus of 1800 graduated in 1728, and his successor in 1900 graduated in 1825-each of them, that is, seventytwo years out of college. Only four Jamaica, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, of the senior alumni have been cente- Bermuda, Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenanarians: Edward A. Holyoke, 1746, 100 da. and Grenadines. Barbados, Virgin years 7 months; Samson S. Blowers, Islands (in part), Montserrat, Redonda, 1763, 100 years 7 months; Ezra Green, and St. Lucia. The two Republics of 1765, 199 years I month; and Timothy Farrar, 1767, 161 years 7 months.

THE DANUBE'S GATES.

How Vessels Are Towed Against the River Current.

For centuries the navigation on Danube, the largest river of Europe next | France and Holland together control St. | discovery he had made and of the evil he to the Volga, was greatly hampered by Martin. St. Thomas, St. John, and St. the so-called Iron Gates, a celebrated de- Croix belong to Denmark. The flags of The doctor's professional comments on file in the river at the confines of Hun- five nations float over the West Indies- the subject were even more of a shock gary, Servia, and Roumania. At this those of Great Britain the United States, place the river is crossed from shore to France, Fielland, and Denmark. The flags of two Republics float over Haiti, and the probability is that the Cuban flag will eground in the Iron Gates, which always tilles. had been a terror to all navigators. It is the most magnificent and greatest river defile in the whole of Europe.

During the years of 1890 to 1896 a scheme A great number of dams, of a combined length of 25,000 feet, had to be built to errors. The population and wealth of protect the canal. The expenditure for all the Lesser Antilles are not sufficient this work amounted to about 12,000,000 floring. Since the completion of this canal the navigation on the river has steadily increased, and thousands of steamers and barks now sail every year down to the Black Sea.

It is support more than one small and efficient administrative force. They are taxed to support eight governments, for places must be made for political favorites and younger sons who cannot be cared for in their native lands.

A great curse of these colonies is the

One drawback, however, remained. The current in the Iron Gates is immense, averaging from 14 to 18 feet per second. vated and neglected, is tied up in the estates of foreign holders.—Chicago Chron-in no little alarm that they had acquired averaging from 14 to 18 feet per second, heavy-laden ships to steam up stream icle.

through the gates or to tow the barges against the current. It was therefore declded to build a special wire rope steamer for the purpose of towing ships through the defile. The steamer was built at Budapest, and has recently been put on the river. The Vasapu, as the steamer is named, is entirely built of steel. It has a length of 182.6 feet, is 25% feet broad its draught being 5.44 feet. It is divided into nine watertight compartments, and has a double bottom, so that even in the

A wire rope 20,000 feet in length and almost one foot in diameter, having a resistance of eighty-four tons, is strongly anchored to a rock at the upper end of vessel has, in addition, two other engines. so as to enable her to run independent of down stream. The steamer has also been equipped with a powerful dynamo, which

BOOTBLACKS OF LONDON. Earn Good Livings and Retire as

Useful Citizens.

Among the established and familiar sights of the streets of London is the ed-jacketed shoeblack with his box and brushes. . Now, in its jubilee year, the Central Red Society numbers between forty and lifty members, with a permanent home in Great Saffronhill, under the supervision of Mr. Bird, and regulated by a comittee of great influence. Here most of the boys sleep, receive their education in classes under the dominance of the education department, and spend their evenings pleasantly and healthy. On admission they are provided with uniforms and implements free, but any renewal of either has to be borne to the extent of onehalf the cost by the boys themselves Roughly, they go on duty at 7:30 o'clock a. m. and return at 6 p. m. The metropolls is divided into stations. One of the classes consists of regular stations, at which the best shoeblacks are stationed The other stations are occupied by the boys in turn, three days at each being

Naturally there is great emulation in possession of the university. They are order to reach the regular posts, which are generally the most profitable, especially in perquisites. It is an open secret that Charingeross Railway station is the best post in the whole of the metropolis, but Ludgate station is a close rival, and however, is usually meant not the grad- there, we are officially informed, is posted uate of the college who has attained the the very best shoeblack in London-n gegreatest number of years, but the one nius in his way, who, by the weather wet who represents the earliest clars; or dry, turns out a boot of glossy brightness with great adroitness. It is apposit the senior alumnus, since he ranks not the shoeblack is a warm, sunny day, after by priority of age, but of graduation. a rain. For very shame then the city A complete list of the senior alumni for | man must be brightly shod, and the redthe time being during the last 290 years | coated lad appeals with almost certain

The earnings of these hardy youths are fifty years before any other American by no means concemptible. The standard college had been founded-who died in price of a polish is, as everyone knows, a penny. But the bestowal of such a tri-Cross, of the class of 1828, who is still ing is added the superfine attention of filing sum, especially when to bootblackliving. In all there are sixty-eight brushing the trousers, would provoke a bers of frogs on the ground, and their names in this roster, making an aver- look of blank astonishment, if not proage of almost exactly three years for found disgust. Twopence is an ordinary the two centuries which, roughly speak- sum to pay, but generosity knows no lim-

How does the boy dispose of his earnings? The first sixpence he earns he takes for himself, for outlay upon dinner, Andrew, of the class of 1675, whose The remainder is then divided into three death occurred in January, 1738, and parts, one-third going into his own pockhimself dying in December, 1749, the et as wage, one-third going to the so-Interval between the two deaths being ciety, and one-third being placed by the a day or two over eleven years and society in a bank to his credit. Thus if eleven months. Oxenbridge Thacker, the day's earnings amount to 5 shillings -which is a little over the average sum (always apart from perquisites-he takes 2 shiftings for himself, has 1 shifting of pence placed to his credit in the bank. and hands over I shilling & pence to the class of 1740, outlived his classmate, society. By this system he receives six-Samuel Hale, by just three days, the pence more than two-thirds of his daily former dying July 13 and the latter July carnings. Against his bank account is 10, 1807. But perhaps the list for the placed the cost of his polishes, blacking brushes, etc., handed out to him. Even with these deductions the lad may find himself credited with a small fortune at the end of a year. At the present mostatistics. It is here given, accordingly, ment the ledger shows the case of a boy who, after fifteen months' employment, entitled to £31, 12s, 9d, accumulated in

this happy fashion.
It is natural that with such inducements a spirit of loyalty and industry should grow, which bears fruit in after life. No boy is encouraged to stay after he is sev-enteen years of ago, and of those who leave by far the larger proportion join the navy and the atmy. Some are now in South Africa, others in India. Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, one of the committee, when in India, heard of an "old boy" six hundred milds away, made a special trip to see him, and discovered that he was thriving and abundantly grateful for the early care he had received. Another in-cident indicative of the progress made by some of the old members-of whom there are many thousands-happened the other day when the superintendent received a visit from a man who from bootblacking had risen to electric engineering and was prepared, should occasion arise, to fit up his old home in Saffronhill from top to bottom with the latest appliances. London Telegraph.

THE WEST INDIES.

Eight European Governments in the Leaser Antilles.

No count area of the world is distrib uted among so many nations as the West Indies. Great Britain has the Bahamas, Haiti are independent. The status of and each one orders the same flavor every Cuba and the Isle of Pines has not yet time. They are the kind that eat wheat been determined. Porto Rico, Vicques, Mona, and Culebra are American. France is the sovereign power in St. Hartholomew, Guidelope, Maria Galante, Desirade, Les Saintes, and Martinique. St. Eustatius, Saba, Curacao, Buen Ayre, and Orula are colonies of Holland. soon be raised over the "Gem of the An-

There are eight European colonial goveraments in the small groups of islands composing the Lesser Antilles. Each of theze groups, with the average area of Daring the years of 1890 to 1896 a scheme was carried out here which involved immense difficulties. A canal 375 feet wide and 7 feet deep was cut through the rocks of the Iron Gates. No less than 14,000,000 cubic feet of rocky masses had to be blasted and more than 50,000,000 cubic feet of stone and earth had to be excavated.

A great number of dams, of a combined aries pald to seventeen American Gov to support more than one small and effi-

absence ownership of land. The vast black population of nearly all the islands is forced to remain idle in the towns be-

FROGS FROM THE CLOUDS.

Stories of Showers of Them Not Credited by Scientists.

Prof. Steyneger, of the Smithsonian, Explains the Supposed Phenomenon - Rain Cools the Water and Drives the Frogs to Land.

It is well known that after a rain there s to be seen in certain districts the strange spectacle of numbers of frogs or toads covering the ground as though they had fallen from the clouds with the showers of water. A very striking, but not very unusual, instance of this phenomeon was reported several days ago from Ithaes, N. Y. At this point, it is affirmed. myrlads of small frogs have caused considerable inconvenience to the residents of the city, whose homes are situated near Cayuga, Lake, A train leaving for Auburn ran into a mass or these tiny batrachians, and for a time was unable to proceed, the track becoming so slippery from those which were killed that the wheels slipped on the rails. It is further reported that the frogs appeared on high ground in great numers, street cars were held up because of the thousands which covered the tracks, and the pests infested the gardens of nany of the residences, ruining growing regetables.

The popular explanation of this pheomenon is that it is the result of a veriable rain of frogs. Some facts seem to warrant this supposition, as, for instance, a large rain barrel being found full of frogs after the heavy showers which prearged, with considerable plausibility, that the frogs, which are very young ones and not above a half inch in length, could not and must therefore have fallen in from above. But the question remains, how do the frogs find their way and what sustains them in the circumambient air previous to their descent with the showers

This is, it must be confessed, a "poser," nd a Times reporter saw Prof. Leonhard Steyneger, of the Smithsonian Institution, on the subject.

"Well," said he, in answer to the reorter's question, "I never saw a rain of frogs myself, so I cannot say whether such a thing is possible or not. The apearance, after a rain, of numbers of oung frogs on the ground in the neighorheod of water or marshy places may be accounted for, I think, very simply. The rain cools the water in which the oung ones are, and they seek the banks and dry land for warmth. Then, probably charmed with the freedom and novelty of their situation, and with all the hecdlessness and imprudence of youth. they venture farther and farther until they are run into by raffway trains and all the rest of it. 'This of course, is a mere supposition

n my part. I have walked along by an old canal or ditch in one of the suburbs of Washington and seen great numbers of young frogs on the banks. Perhaps if it had been raining their presence would have been accounted for by that fact. Nothing is more common than to hear, at this season of the year, but especially in the spring, of rains of frogs, some. times developing, as in the case at Ithaca, into a veritable pest. I think that if you walk along any locality adjacent to appearance is invariably, I may say, accounted for by the supposition that they are always very young ones, and the phenomenon is always noted at the season when they are breeding, or rather, shortly after; that is, when they are able to jump around and indulge in infantile recreations.

"I never even met a man who saw I rain frogs," continued the professor, "and should have very grave doubts of the veracity of the statement if I did. Imagination is a strong factor in observation, and optical delusions are much more common than we think for, so if such a statement were made to me I should be more disposed, perhaps, to attribute it to faulty observation on the part of the narrator. If I saw such a thing myself? Well, the only way that I could account for it would be that a cyclonic wind had caught un a number of from from the surface. of the water and whirled them along, deositing them on dry land, and, possibly, in the immediate vicinity of human habitations."

SODA WATER BREAKFASTS.

Early Morning Seenes in New York Drug Stores.

In almost any one of the popular downtown drug stores where soda fountains play an important part in the summer business, it is possible to find the long counters almost completely surrounded by customers as early as 8 o'clock in the morning.

In these places on any morning this week one could see a waiting line of customers which extended from the further end of the fountain almost to the street doors, and which was maintained with scarcely a break in the ranks from \$ | o'clock until 8:45 o'clock. Toward the ing-room wrapping all her bandsome close of the rush hour a customer who pieces of dining-room silver it; chamois One remarkable fact stands out prominently in this interesting history. Since the society was started, in 1851, the total carnings of the boys have been £117,52.— in the nature of a phenomenon, asked good amount of money on them and take in the nature of a phenomenon, asked the perspiring fountain tender if that was a fair sample of the average morning consumption of bubbles. "Nothing more than common doing today," he replied. "We get 'em every morning in the week. They're our breakfast customers," he went on, ignoring the plaintive cries of a little old wrinkled bookkeeper for a "chocolate ice cream." "They come in here regular every morning, and order coffee, chocolate, or some kind of a phosphate soda, and that's all they eat for breakfast. Kind of an airy one, ain't it? We get about the same men every morning, and each one orders the same flavor every time. They are the kind that eat wheat cakes in winter for breakfast and butter."

broker! she said. "He'il advance me a good amount of money on them and take the best of care of these things, so I won't need to keep servants in my house will I'm away to protect the silver. Of course, I'll have to pay the interest to redeem them when I get back, but I'm not sure it will be much more than the servants would steal and waste and eat up while I'm away, and then it saves sarvants would steal and waste and eat use of some money I'd very much like to have for the summer, and I don't mind paying the laterest when I return!"

'It's an excellent idea!" I exclaimed.

'I should think so," she returned. "You don't mean you didn't know it's what half the aristocrais in English, a I allowed the same men every morning, and valuable laces, too. A stable coat in a high-toned paying is cakes in winter for breakfast and butter cakes for lunch."

The customer was a little distressed at what seemed to him to be the inevitable internal ruin of a vast number of his fellowmen. That evening when he met his physician up town he told him of the considered it was working upon humanity than the original discovery had been.

"What you say is no doubt true," he said, "and I have not much hesitation in saying that it is a good thing. Of course I do not mean that statement to embrace all classes. It probably would not be wise thing for you or me to substitute soda water for the breakfasts we are accustomed to eat, but for the men who liv at least half the year on wheat cakes and the other deadly inventions of the hurry up restaurants, any change must be for the better. There is not much nourishment In soda water except the ice-cream variety, but the gases tend to destroy appetite, and that satisfies temporarily the stomach's craving for food. In the flavors made from fresh fruits there is, of course, sufficient nutriment to keep a person alive, if not exactly robust, and they are so much less injurious than wheat cakes and those sodden things that at least there must be some negative bene-

fit in them. "The remarkable thing to me about this soda-water business," the doctor went on, "is the number of persons who have come a habit for it-had become 'slaver to soda | Denver Times.

water.' Everybody knows, of course, that a person can easily become addicted to person can easily become addicted to he use of the villainous 'nerve foods' that are sold at soda fountains, and that the results are most serious, but to acquire a thirst for vanilla, raspberry, and those things that apparently is uncon querable seems a triffe ridiculous. I have such cases, however, and not infrequently. When I cannot laugh them off I advise my patients to try some other fla vor, or just the plain soda. It is merely

IN A LONDON PAWNSHOP. The British "Uncle" a Boon Even to

Post.

a habit of mind."-New York Evening

the Aristocracy. I was out shopping with an English veman the other day, and, passing a smart-looking jewelry window, a hand-

some jeweled buckle caught my eye, so with an exciamation I stopped to examine it. "I hate this place!" she said, as she joined me over at the window, "and yet that's unreasonable in me, too, for I don't

know what I'd do if I hadn't it to fall back upon in an emergency. But where's' the thing you're admiring?" I pointed to the buckle, exclaiming, Eight guineas! Did you ever hear of

anything so ridiculous! It's worth thirty at the least!" "Twenty-nine!" she corrected. "That was what Jack paid for it!"

"Jack!" I exclaimed, "Your husband ou mean? "Yes. It was mine! I told you I hated

this place, though I have no reason to, for they've advanced money on every decent bit of jewelry I have, and if I hadn't been able to send it here we never should have pulled through But I wish I hadn't eded the appearance of the pest. It is looked in. I might have known I'd see something of mine here. The time or that buckle ran out five months ago and they've been holding it hoping I'd be able have climbed up the side of the barrel to redeem it, but I suppose they've got tired of waiting, and now it's for sale Come away! I'll see a dozen other things of mine for sale there, if I look!" It was unfortunate that I didn't know

the place was a pawnshop-one of those swagger, aristocratic pawnshops, which have their signs of "Money advanced on jewels and other good security" around at a side door in a little alleyway, and a front door and beautifully bedecked window facing the main street. There are many such in London and their patrons are as numerous as they are genteel. No half-worn clothes or silver watches or cheap umbrellas to be seen there! There are, to be sure, sealskins and sables to be found within, but only stored away in boxes of fur-preservatives, to keep away the moths and damp in case that "my lady" who put them there may need them the coming winter; or if she, unable to redeem them, comes not, then another may purchase them, have them done over and made in different style, and even then have a fur coat at less than half what a new one, not a particle better or more fashionable, will cost. The London pawnshops prosper these

days. I use the word unadvisedly, perhaps. I mean to say their patrons are many. These are war times. There's a high tax on tea. The price of sugar is exactly twice what it was a pound two years ago. Other things are proportionately dearer. If you want the front of your house painted the decorator who comes to give you on estimate says: Remember, sir, all the ingredients that are used to make paints and enamels are far more expensive than they used to be, therefore I must estimate this job at a third more than I should have done three years ago, when you had it done before!" And the pawnshops do a thriving busite theiring in on Whereas a few years ago their patrons among the upper classes might be numbered only by hundreds, now they are numbered by thousands. In the true meaning of the term, however, the pawnbrokers do not "prosper," for, though many there are to Take jewels and valuable bric-a-brac to them, asking: "How much can you advance on this?" few there are who can redeem them, and so they go into the windows, displayed as bargains for sale, and even there they find only occasional purchasers. There is a narrow, provincial, Puritanical conception of the pawnbroker as a knave, a Shylock, a cheat a usurer, abroad among the majority of persons who have lived quiet, steady-going lives, who have never known either the great needs or the great extravagances of life, that is pathetically amusing to those who really know. There is an idea that the pawnbroker covets the baby's solid gold ring that cost \$5, and the baby's tiny shoes, with the steel buckles, and the father's overcoat and the wife's engagement ring, and that he rubs his hands in glee over inredeemed pledges and is glad when the time goes by for the paying back of the loan and interest by the berrowers. Not so! The London pawnbroker, at least, hates an unredeemed pledge. He desires back his money and interest.

The man to whom my friend's buckle and been pledged as security for a small oan of perhaps £4 or £6 was only sorry when she did not send her servant round to reclaim the pretty thing, and he waited months before he tried to sell it, still toping the owner would be able to pay up and take the buckle away. This is only an instance of hundreds of cases. I was calling on an American lady last year just about this time. She was a long-time resident of England, but was preparing for a visit of five months to her native land. I found her in her din-

able coat in a high-toned pawnshop is well cared for as if it were one of the Crown jewels in the tower. Never After all, this latter is really a very clever idea, is it not?-Chicago Post.

SNAKES BY THE POUND. Unique Industry Carried On in an

Oregon Town. "Til take two pounds of snake, please.

That is what one may hear at certain stores in Klamath Falls, Ore., where there is quite an extensive industry in | him, if, indeed, they had ever really noanakes. Children gather their aprons full of

nakes as they would of wild flowers and little boys gather them in their pockets The smake industry of Klamath Falls

ame about in this ashion: Postmaster Castli some time ago received a letter from a concern in Min-nesota asking the price of reptiles and enquiring if they could be shipped to Minnesota. Thinking it a joke, the postmaster replied that he would furnish all the snakes desired at 25 cents a pound. Imagine his surprise when, by return mail, an order was recalved for 400 pounds of snake. The Minnesota firm then in-formed him that next season they would place an order for 500 pounds.
That set the people of Klamath Falls to thinking, and the present snake industry of the town is the result of their

oritations.
The species of water snake so plentiful at Klamath Falls is of a dark color and when full grown about three feet long. So great is the supply that tons of the reptiles could be shipped annually if there were orders for them. The snakes are used for medicinal purposes, as a superior quality of oil can be manufactured from the variety found at Klamath Falls.—

AUTOMOBILE MISHAP.

Strange Adventure of a Traveler in South Africa.

Chased in a Horseless Carriage by Several Lions, the Vehicle Mystifics the Wild Beasts-An Exciting Fight in a Tree and a Narrow Escape.

It is greatly in favor of the automobile in South Africa that it is not subject to the fatal "horse sickness," or to the rayages of the tsetse ffy. As yet, however, horseless carriages are not very numer ous there. One of the first was brought into the country by a young English ranchman named Albert Hill. In addition to its tank a twenty-gallor

can of gasoline or oil was transported, which for a time added materially to the weight of the outfit. Hill himself, however, weighed not more than 116 pounds; and his entire outfit, excluding fuel, was kept down to less than lifty pounds. The young ranchman possessed the nimbleness which is one of the advantages of light weight, and this agility stood him

in good stead, as will be seen. There were rivers and creeks to be crossed where there were no bridges. Hill's method in these exigencies was to wade across in advance and pull the automobile over with a line.

A little after sunset one evening, while he was passing beneath some mabolo trees, a leopard attempted to drop on him, but miscalculated his speed and landed in the road behind. The animal was so much disgusted, either with its Ill success, or with the gaseous odor of the machine, that it sneaked away without further effort to molest the ranch-

At another time, while he was passing a swamp which the road skirted, a buffalo charged out after him. For fifty yards it was nearly a drawn race, when the motor carriage showed the better speed and pulled away.

These, however, were but unimportant incidents, soon over. The real adventure of the trip befell Hill after entering Mashonaland. He was now in a tract of country which was remote from settlers' ranches. At a little past noon one day he was crossing a kind of grassy marsh. In the wet season such depressions are shallow lakes, the shores of which are marked by an irregular fringe of m'pame trees. The road was here merely a trall over the beaten-down grass, but there were neither stones nor logs to obstruct the traveler; and the little Ajax, as Hill called his small motor-carriage, was puffing forward at a fair rate of speed and approaching the fringe of wood.

Suddenly the underbrush immediately ahead teemed with antiered heads, and the next moment the solitary scout found himself in the midst of a herd of dutkerbok, not fleeing from him, but rushing upon him, running madly out into the open marsh. As many as 200 of the animals dashed by him as he was passing through the thin fringe of trees.

In his astonishment at this unexpected stampede, Hill did not, for the moment, reflect that the cause of it must be near at hand, but the cause disclosed itself promptly. Not forty yards away stood a number of large lions that had evidently been stalking the dulker-bok. He had hardly taken in this startling sight, when he heard a tremendous roar a little way to the left, and saw another lion ever bigger than the others that had just killed a buck, and was standing over its

There was no time to unstrap his carno time for anything. The instinct which prompts the locomotive driver, when he sees a head-on collision coming to shut off and jump, led Hill to give one convulsive shove at the steering lever and leap clear of the vehicle. His idea was to get into the fringe of timber and climb a tree; but he had already passed most of the trees. The nearest was a large old trunk that had fallen partly over and lay at an angle of forty-five degrees or less, its top lodged in another smaller tree which had arrested its fall, and acted as a prop to hold it up. He made a dash for this incline tree, and ran up fifteen or twenty feet to where a large branch rose vertically. Twisting his body nimbly around this branch, Hill glanced back to see what the lions were doing. Luckily for, him, they were being entertained by the motor-carriage. The machine was still going, and seemed fully to occupy their attention as a new and very aubious sort of game. The movements of the little automobile were somewhat laughable. The hard shove to left which Hill had given the steering handle caused the machine to describe a vagrant circuit out on the veidt beyond the trees, There were thorn-bushes, thin, dry grass and numbers of stone in the open; but the little Ajax was accustomed to such obstructions, and waddled its way merrily over them, describing a circle and coming round again, as if looking for its master and louth to leave him behind

The lions were clearly mystified, alike from what they saw, heard, and smelled. They backed off and came round in the rear of the machine, eying it with doubt and disfavor. When it turned, they deubled to the rear of it again, and the big lion with the buck when he saw it com-Ing in his direction, seized his prey in his mouth and with an angry growl bounded off out of the track of the queer monstrosity. Then he stood up and roared

again, Two of the other lions were not fully grown. Apparently they did not quite dare to spring upon the life-like yet malodorous creature, but kept following it, charging close up behind it at one moment, then falling back.

The other larger lions or lionesses squatted at a distance in the grass and watched it. Stones and bushes were constantly deflecting the direction of the motor-carriage and before long it ran into another larger bush, or clump of bushes, that brought it to a standstill, although it continued puffing and pushing at the obstruc-

For some time the flous watched it, but grew listless or indifferent to the performance and went out toward the blackmaned lion with the buck. He was not disposed to divide with them, and greeted their approach with menacing growls. All four then squatted down to watch him with snarls and envious looks, and FIH. now made the mistake of thinking that he might get down and possers himself of his carbine-as he would have to go no more than 150 feet, and the nons were now three times that distance away,

He fancied that the gyrations of the automobile had caused them to forget ticed his escape.

But descending the inclined tre -trunk slowly proved a more difficult feat than running up rapidly. When part way down he slipped and slid to the ground. making some noise. Regaining his feet as nimbly as possible, he glanced hastily toward the lions-only to see, to his dismay, that one of the two young ones had heard or seen him and was bounding toward him; also that the other three had started up and were about to follow. Nothing remained for it but to make a lash back up the slanting tree trunk. When about half way up he nearly lost his foothold, and barely saved himself from tumbling back.

The lion was close upon him. With an analy growl it attempted to ascend the tree trunk and thrust up a paw with ex-The lion was close upon him. With an tree trunk and thrust up a paw with extended nails; but it lost its footing and fell into the dry grass below. A moment later it dashed up the trunk again, but was not agile enough to pass the ob-

snarling, with one paw clasped around the branch. Hill could have retreated MRS. WASHINGTON'S BOOKS. further into the top of the tree, but he feared that the lion might work its body around the branch and effect a sodgment n the top itself. He had a strong pocketknife, and, cutting a smaller limb for a club, struck the lion so stiff a blow with that the animal, uttering a roar, fell o the ground.

Infuriated by the blow, the beast instantly charged up a third time, but Hill ad now secured a good hold with his left and, and dealt such blows with his club at the brute's head and paws that again t leaped to the ground, roaring and snarlng with baffled rage. Its outcries incited the others to make an attack; and amid a horrible chorus of roars and growls, first one, then another, and soon two or three at a time came charging up the tree trunk. Only one, however, could approach the difficult point or passage around the upright branch; and whenever paw was thrust about the branch Hill hammered it with the club so vigorously

as nearly to crush it. Two of the lions were already bleeding at the nose, and all four appeared to have trunk; but they had become wrought up tle hope that they would leave the place | them in a rather curious way. that night.

A fresh expedient presently suggested r mess from the tree trunk, he ignited grass under the tree. Soon a ring of fire and smoke began to spread. The four lions finally made off through the fringe of trees, and soon Hill saw the one that

with the carcass in its mouth. Although far from certain that the lions would not return and attack him. Hill was forced to descend and run to the automobile before the fire reached it, lest there might be an explosion of his fuel

tank and cartridges. open the machine, and after a single glance about him, through the smoke, he backed out of the bush and went on at full speed. The lions did not pursue him .-B. C. Brigham, in the "Youth's Com-

GAMBLERS SUPERSTITIOUS. Those Who Tempt Fortune Believe

in Strange Charms.

Sailors and actors are commonly credited with being the most superstitious of men, but the gambler who haunts the tables of Monto Carlo and similar gambling resorts leaves them hopelessly out of the race in the importance he attaches to omens and talismans.

There is scarcely a man or woman who empts fortune at the tables who does not go armed with some wonderful talisman which is to bring them luck, and these charms often take the quaintest and most grotesque form.

One man who had an exceptional run of luck at Monte Carlo last year ascribed it all to a franc which he carried suspended from his watch chain. This coin had a grim history, for it was the only one found on the body of a gambler who had lost a fortune at the tables, and had shot the world with a franc as his whole cap-

Another player whose success excited which he picked up during his travels in and September 6. the East, and which was credited with mystic virtues. On only one occasion he went to the tables without his idoi charm, when he experienced such a run of bad luck that he had to beat a hasty retreat.

Another well-known gambler who visits Monte Carlo every year pins his faith to a miniature of his dead wife, which he wears attached to a chain around his neck, and a very old player attributes his almost invariable good fortune to a silver watch which intercepted a bullet and ed his life during the American civil

war. One very familiar figure at the tables is that of an elderly man on whose capa-cious waist there dangles a perfect ar-mory of charms, at least a dozen in number. There is a pig in gold and another in silver (the pig in any form is the surest harbinger of luck, according to the superstitious), several lucky coins, from an Indian rupee to an Etruscan coin of the time of Solon, an Egyptian scarab, and the claw of a tiger that nearly killed him.

And yet all these charms are powerless to bring him fortune, for he candidly confesses that he would be thousands of pounds richer if he had stayed away from the claw of a tiger that nearly killed him.

In egroes, and wool—three very profitable commodities at that time.

There is a bill made out to General Washington for fixing his shoes, and an-

But the gambler's superstition is by no means confined to charms. Nothing is too trivial to convert into an omen. A num-ber that he dreams of or that catches his

Shaken.

The number of letters in his name, the date of his birth, his wife's age when he met her, the date of his welding or engagement—from these and a score of similar fanciful sources he gets the numbers on which he stakes his chances of winning.

Some men will never play on a Friday or on the Eth of the month, others flad these their most fortunate days; but in gambler.-Tit-Bits.

EVOLUTION OF THE CENSUS. Taken in the Middle Ages for the Purpose of Taxation.

The term "census" had its origin is Rome, and was applied to one group of the censor's many and varied functions. The Roman census was chiefly concerned with fiscal matters, and we may suppose that the enumerators were not too effusively welcomed by the inhabitants, In the Middle Ages the vensus meant neither more nor less than a tax, and the final, formal, material, and efficient cause of every numbering of a people was the desire of its castle-clad Government for grantee's descendants, to whom it came, money or the actual sinews of war.

Under the abrelite manarchies which apeared in Europe after are decline and Keenan is a dress worn by her grandfall of the feudal system, the tendency to centralization for administrative purposes a hundred years old, having been worn into the numbers of the inhabitants of design, and is made of what was once particular districts. The necessity of such | called canton crope, now crope de chine stock taking was first clearly pointed out It is still in good condition. by Adam Smith, but it was not till long thrown out by the Lords as being "pro-fane and subversive of liberty." Accord-ingly, up to 1881, the number of inhabitants of the British Islands was as much pens in such cases, the result of the enu

meration was a great disappointment to all the statistical prophe's. The progress of the census methods since the first year of the last century may be illustrated by the development of the occupational returns. In 1891 there the occupational returns. In 1891 there were but three divisions—those employed in agriculture, those engaged in trade of manufacture, and those engaged in neith-er. In the next two censuses no materia change in this respect was made, but in ISM the overseers of parishes were requir-ed to give details respecting the occupa-tions of males over twenty. In the centions of males over twenty. In the cen-sus of 1841, an enumeration much facili-tated by the uniform system of registra-tion of births, marriages, and deaths which came into force in 1837, the enu-merators were instructed to enter each person's description of his own occupa-

country, but no effort was made to country, but no effort was made to elab-orate the occupational returns. The cen-sus of 1861 was also, to a certain degree, experimental. In 1871 the first imperial census was taken—and the census paper of that date—an interesting article, by the structing upright branch behind which Hill was sheltering himself.

The lion clung, however, growling and er of the present form.—Paris Messenger.

Interesting article, by the warried life of the deceased:

"flere rests in God F. K., who lived twent years as a man and thirty-seven year

Wife of the First President a Great Reader.

Some of the Literature She Purchased in 1797 Shown by a Bookseller's Bill-Curious Find in Ruins of a Log Cabin at New Alexandria.

In a little glass frame on the wall of a ouse in Pittsburg is an old, yellowed scrap of paper with the edges charred, and which, on inspection, is seen to be merely a receipted bill. But this bill is made out to Mrs. George Washington and is dated 1797, and it is interesting not only on account of its age and the wellknown person involved, but one can read in it a little of Mrs. Washington's tastes and character. It is one of a number of such curious old papers, once the merest trifles, but now valuable on account of associations, that Mrs. Adelaide Keenan, of Boggs Avenue, has in her possession had enough of the effort to scale the tree | She got them from her mother, to whom a nephew, Samuel McClure, now of o such a state of fury that Hill had lit- Homestead, gave them. He obtained

Some time about 1870, or a little later, he was traveling through Virginia and tself, however, Hill had matches in his stopped all night at New Alexandria. That pocket, and, gathering wads of dry bark | night he had a little entertainment, for an old log cabin within a short distance them and then dropped them into the dry of the hotel burned down. It had one of the great stone chinneys ac common in those old log nouses, and poking idly around the ruins in the morning, Mr. Me-Clure stumbled over a jackage of papers had killed the dutker-bok bounding away and picked it up, not taking time to look at it till he got pack to the hotel. There he opened the packet and found that it consisted of these papers belonging to General George Washington. They had been hidden away in a crevice in the chimney and except for a little charring along the edges were almost untouched The Little Ajax was still puffing away at by the fire. They were yellow with ago the obstructing bush, all ready to go on and had doubtless been put in that chimwhen released. Hill's first thought was new corner for safekeeping and forgotten. of his carbine; but the fire was close This old house had at one time been Washington's headquarters, and as several of the papers had the name of his secretary on them he was probably the person in whose charge they had been.

Mrs. Keenan, who has quite a collection of curious old books and papers, now has those old papers There are two letters and five receipted bills. The bill framed and hanging on Mrs. Keenan's wall is for lot of books and two or three articles of stationery, and reads as follows:

Mrs. Washington Bought of Prichard & Davidson. March 21-Delborough Family 20 IS 0 May 25-Bunch of Quills.... Quire of paper
Ned Evans
Victims of Pission
Antonette's Memoirs
Bex of wafert Life of Sam'l Simkins Richmond, January 31, 1798. Received payment in full,

Prichard & Davidson. The writing is symmetrical and legible, and the statement very neatly arranged. The date, 1768, indicates that the goods were bought in the year before Washhimself in the grounds rather than face ington's death, when he and Mrs. Washington had retired to private life, and evidently they had lived for some time in or near Richmond, though a journey onsiderable attention and envy carried a of some kind apparently took them out quaint little Indian idol carved in ivory, of reach of this store between June 12

In spite of its modern business-like it, with its pounds, shillings, and pence, and its items of oulls and wafers. And the titles of the books seem a little different from those we see nowadays in the book reviews.

It is to be feared that Mrs. Washington's taste in literature was not entirely for the classical authors, the "Haunted Four," "Victim of Passion," and "Lessons of a Governess" indicating some very romantic tendencies.

There was also a biii to Mrs. Washing-

ton for several caps and for doing up

lace. This bill is of about the same date as the one copied above. The other papers are considerably older, one being dated as far back as 1771. This old paper is a sort of shipping receipt or bill of lading for a cargo of cats,

other for a supply of corks. One or two

of them are marked "From the Presidential Mansion." There is a letter to "Mrs. Crawford" eye in a paper will be sure to bring him luck at roulette. Every man has his lucky numbers to which he adheres, however rudely his faith in them may be apologize for not having visited her, and

gives several good reasons, one being an epidemic of smallpox among the negro servants, another that they had not yet bought the horses thay had intended, and without them could not make the journey. She says that the guests she had been expecting had not yet arrived, mentioning their names. There was one, William spite of these and a hundred other super-spite of these and a hundred other super-stitions the bank continues to grow fat and full at the expense of the unlucky The Farquhars are also mentioned. Seton, whose name appears in many books dealing with George Washington,

Mrs. Keenan has a number of other curious old papers and many old books. Her family came to western Pennsylvania in 1786, and had a patent for the hand which had been made out while the King of England still had the right to grant lands. One of the family still has the patent, made out in the name of George III. It is on sheepskin or parchment, and formally grants him the land, but specifically reserves to the King a share of all gold, sliver, lead, copper, stc., found on the land. This taxing scheme covered almost everything of value that could be found in land; but it did not cover the only valuable thing that was there-coal, out of which one of the made a fortune.

One of the curiosities owned by Mrs. mother when a young girl. It is nearly prepared the way for statistical enquiries in 196. It is of very pretty, old-fashioned

Among the old books in Mrs. Keenan's after his death that the first census of big, old-fashioned bookcase are a num-Great Britain—it did not extend to Ireland—was carried out. A census bill, which passed the Lower House in 153, was an edition of 1965. It is a treatise giving all sorts of international, legal, and mercantile information, such as some principles of the law of treaties and the law of nations generally, and carefully compixed statistics concerning imports and exports, some of the figures being rious contrast to those of today .- Pitts-

Some German Epitaphs.

(From the Literary Digest.) Here are some gems of wit and humor-inten-ional or unconscious-collected from German and 'An argel has flown to heaven; her earthly

hell remains. Nothing is dead except the hap-iness of her parents."
On a carter, killed in a runaway: "The road to eternity is not long. He started at 7 o'clock and arrived at 8,"

rived himself of sleep to bestow it upon A tomb in a rural cometery bears a bas-relief epicting a peasant impaled on the horns of a all. Below is the inscription:
"It was a buil's horn that sent me to heaven. I died in a moment, leaving wife and child. Oh, buil, buil! To think that I owe to you vertisating repose!"
The following does not speak well for the married life of the deceased:
"Here rests in God F. K., who lived twenty-siz